

THE TRIBUNE

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1842.

Democratic Whig General Committee.
New York, May 23, 1842.—Special Meeting of the Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Tuesday evening, May 26 inst., at 8 o'clock.
ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.
J. H. HORACE HAWKINS, Secretary.

For a complete and interesting history of the Rhode Island Conflict, see Last Page.

For an article on Cash Duties New Books, Holding Over, Temperance Intelligence, &c., see First Page.

For News by the Southern Mail, see Next Page.

The Apportionment Bill—The Tariff, &c.

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: The general impression is that Berriman's amendment to the Apportionment Bill will not prevail. Should the amendment be adopted in the Senate, the House will if possible restore the original amendment, requiring the States to be divided into single districts. I would rather the bill should lay over to the next session than to pass as amended by Berriman. The Amendment of the House is just, and will prevent all Gerrymandering.

The Tariff bill will not come up until the Appropriation bills are passed. The estimates for the Navy will probably be cut down. That we shall have a Tariff bill before Congress adjourns, I have no doubt, and I feel confident that it will be such an one as will give Protection to American Industry, whether it be called a Tariff for Revenue or Protection, direct or incidental. I care not. A Tariff we must have, unless we resort to Direct Taxation, to meet the expenditures of the Government. One of your Representatives, Mr. McKeon, is avowedly in favor of Direct Taxation to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Do you know that the floors in the Patent Office are made of stone imported from Germany, and imported too by a Connecticut man, who works an extensive stone quarry there? The stones were transported as ballast at a trifling cost. This, together with the low wages of Germany, enabled him to furnish the Government with the imported stone at a price less than he could afford his own, yielding him, too, a handsome profit. The "Hard Currency" was sent to Germany to pay for the stone, and American stone-cutters deprived of their labor. I hope the time is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when we shall have a proper National feeling in regard to our own interests, and due Protection will be extended to all branches of American Industry.

The affair between Stanley and Wise continues to attract interest here, and I fear a duel cannot be avoided. Wise was in his seat to-day. Stanley has not yet returned.

The Brooklyn Eagle persists in its untruth with regard to the Whig party, but in a manner which impels us to believe that the Editor has been deceived, and that he does not really mean to falsify. We shall therefore take the trouble of setting him right.

It will be recollect that the original assertion of the Eagle was that "the Federal [meaning a Whig] party first published to the world in the late Presidential Election that 'Property is the test of merit.' " This gross imputation we repelled, and demanded a retraction. The Editor refuses to retract, yet offers no testimony whatever to sustain his allegation, but tells a vague roundabout story about the "Sidney" essay in the Commercial Advertiser, and asserts that about that time, [in wit, in 1837, not 1840], the sentiments of the editor, who was put forth by a Whig Meeting at Masonic Hall!

We are obliged to help the man tell his story, after all, as he appears to have none but vague and imperfect knowledge on any Political topic. The Masonic Hall Meeting which he is now blundering at was held neither in 1830, nor 1837, but in 1834, six years before the last Presidential canvass, and three years before the "Sidney" article, with which he has jumbled it. So the "first published to the world in the last Presidential canvass," is used up at the outset. Next, it was not a meeting of the Whig party, as such, at all, but of New-York Merchants opposed to the Removal of the Deposites, &c. Thirdly, no such sentiment was expressed as "Property is the test of merit." What was said bearing the nearest resemblance to it was substantially this—that the Merchants would never be found arrayed against the Rights of Property guaranteed by existing institutions, as they were accustomed to regard the possession of Property as rather a proof mere than the contrary. Fourthly, no Whig Committee, of Old or Young Men, ever adopted or published any resolution concerning this "sentiment" of any sort whatever. Fifthly, we never had any thing to do with "palliating" or disclaiming it, or disclaiming it, or any thing in that neighborhood. It may be very absurd or flagitious, but we do not see what business any Whig Committee have with it. However correct or incorrect it may be, the Whig party, as such, are in no wise responsible for it. And we cannot see why, if the sentiment be so atrocious, the Eagle and its co-laborers should so grossly pervert and falsify it.

Having thus taken the trouble of correcting some six or seven successive mistakes (as we have yet charity to believe them) of our Brooklyn neighbor, we cannot set him down without a gentle admonition against a dirty practice which he is in great danger of catching in the company he keeps. It is that of picking up some casual and incendiary expression of an individual, and using it to excise prejudice against the great body of his opponents, who perhaps never hear of its existence. If we do not, the Whig party responsible to the opinion of a man they do not know—who certainly is not their counsellor—and who may or may not have ever voted their ticket in his life!—And this is in substance the history of a dozen similar experiments of partisan knavery upon popular ignorance and credulity! We must presume that the practice does not appear to the Eagle Editor in all its intrinsic littleness and baseness; but he ought to be ashamed of having his hand in it to the latest day of his life.

There are some personalities in the Eagle's list which we have not now room to attend to. The Editor is welcome to carry them as far as they will go.

THE Our statement of the result of the Virginia Election was last week misprinted in the brief absence of the Editor.—Senate to 24, or 12, instead of 20 to 12, as it should be. Our readers probably corrected the error on the instant, but we observe that it has been copied. It seems that Mr. Winter (Whig) has been beaten by Clark Penn, (Loco.) though we can find no returns for it. In the House, the Whig claim of 20, instead of 20 to 12.

Ex-Governor Boggs Assassinated.

By the last Western Mail, we have the appalling intelligence of the murder of ex-Governor Laura W. Boggs, of Missouri, at his residence at Independence, on the 9th instant. He was sitting alone in his room, engaged in writing, when he was shot through the window by some villain, who lodged three buckshot in his head, one of them in his brain. The St. Louis New Era of the 11th says:

Gov. Boggs was shot by some villain on Friday, 6th, in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house in Independence. His son, a boy, hearing a report, ran into the room and found the Governor sitting in his chair with his jaw fallen down, and his head leaning back. On discovering the injury done his father, he gave the alarm. Foot tracks were found in the garden near the window, and a pistol picked up, supposed to have been overcharged and thrown from the hand of the second who fired it. Three buckshot of a heavy load, took effect, one going through his mouth, one into the brain, and another probably in the neck and head. The Governor was still alive on the morning of the 7th, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained by his friends, and but slight hopes from his physicians. A man was suspected, and the Sheriff most probably in a party stolen some days previous from a laker in Independence, and the legal authorities have the description of the other.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Acadia.

The steamship ACADIA arrived at Boston early on Saturday morning, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. Her passage has thus exceeded sixteen days. Her news is fifteen days later than we had previously received, and is of considerable interest.

ENGLAND.—Sir Robert Peel is carrying all before him in Parliament, and is apparently growing stronger and stronger with the Nation. His income Tax bill goes through the House triumphantly, sustained by a large majority on every division. Eighty-two clauses had been offered and passed in Committee. His Tariff Revision bill is pressed with equal success in the House of Lords. Everything seems to prosper with him.

The Duke of Wellington having attained his 73d year is about to retire from the public service. The news from India and China by the Overland Mail is more auspicious, as will be seen below.

Trade is nearly as much depressed as ever, though there have been partial and local revivals. The chief reason of this depression is the general awakening of the other nations of Europe to their own interests, and their systematic exclusion of British Manufactures. Germany is now united in this policy, and Spain, Russia and the whole Continent, except poor bankrupt, vassal Portugal, unite in it heart and hand. British Aristocratic Wealth, Luxury and Commercial ascendancy now taper to their fall: the most skilful statesmanship can barely avert and protract that consummation.

There have been several "strikes" and commotions in the various Manufacturing Districts, growing out of actual or anticipated reductions of wages. It is now morally certain that if the Corn-laws should be repealed, the wages of the Manufacturing laborers would be reduced in proportion to that very little advantage will accrue to them.

The Money Market is abundantly supplied, and though the Bank rate of interest remains at 4 per cent, yet large sums can be obtained on sure loans at a lower rate. The Bank of Ireland keeps its domestic rate at 5 per cent, but discounts bills on England at 4.

The Leith and Renfrewshire Banking Companies—bold and respectable—have both stopped payment. Also, the house of Acromany, Morgan & Co. Bristol.

A severe influenza prevailed in London. Great sensation had been caused by the open profession of the Roman Catholic faith by two professors in the University of Oxford.

The Chartists' petition, signed by 3,317,702 persons, was presented to the House of Commons on the 2d inst.

Among the deaths of distinguished persons in England recently we remark those of

Sir Charles Bell, M. D. Earl Ludlow, Sir James Jeffit, Sir James Foulis, Bart. Earl Stanhope, G. Scott, (aged 97.) The Hon. Mr. (John) Throckmorton, (sculptor.) Lady (or Sir) M. Elizur.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail from India arrived at Malta on the 25th ult., with dates from Bombay to the 1st of March, Candahar to the 13th of February, Jellalabad to the 21st, and Canton to the 14th—all some 15 or 20 days later. The news is highly satisfactory to the British. Sir Henry Pottinger has taken three considerable cities in the vicinity of Ningpo, and, declining an attack on Canton, is preparing to move on Pekin. It is confidently expected that he will soon bring the Brother of the Sun and Moon to his hearings.

In Afghanistan, things wear a brighter aspect. The British have experienced no further disasters, and are recovering their breath. Maj. Gen. Nott still holds Candahar, and is preparing to repulse the Afghan hordes gathered round it. Gen. Sale stands his ground at Jellalabad, and appears to be in no pressing strait, as Gen. Pollock declines attempting to force the Khyber Pass to succor him; until he shall receive further reinforcements—Ghazee and Kholat are still held by the British, and the two regiments are still held by the Afghans.

On the 14th ultime, there was a collision on the Taurus Railway, at the station of Hattertham, between the two last trains from Frankfort and Mentz. Several carriages were dashed to pieces by the dreadful shock, and thirty persons more or less injured.

A man lately lost his life at an Election Riot at Blackburn, Eng.

The Duchess of Nemours, wife of Louis Philippe's second son, has given birth to a son at Neuilly, who is christened the Count d'Eu.

They are talking largely of prospective Railroads in the Chamber of Deputies. One is to run from Paris to Marseilles through the valley of the Rhone.

Since 1833 over 32,000 slaves have been emancipated in the French West Indies.

Accounts from Algiers state that Abd-el-Kader having crossed the Tufna on the 11th ult., for the purpose of attacking General Beudant, as he was halting back upon Timcen, on account of the badness of the weather, a combat took place in which the Emir's cavalry was put to flight. Some of Abd-el-Kader's troops were slain, among them two influential chiefs; but the important success of the day was the capture of the Sheikh Sidi Hanza, considered as the right-hand man of the Emir.

SPAIN.—The Ministry (#2 to 72) escaped a defeat on a recent important division. Great quantities of British Manufactures have been smuggled into the kingdom. Sr. Aguda, the great Madrid Banker, died recently, leaving a fortune of \$10,000,000 to his three sons.

TURKEY, &c.—The apprehensions of a rupture between the Porte and the Greeks are completely dispelled. Chiosow Paclia, so lately disgraced, has been restored to favor and made Grand Vizier, with Hali Paclia as Seraskier. The English Bishop at Damascus is still regarded unfavorably by the clergy of other Christian sects. An Alawite force is embarking for Syria.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Carr, our late Consul at Tangier, has been embroiled in a quarrel with the local authorities,

by attempting to come away without a passport from the Emperor. He was stopped and treated with indignity. He complained to the Emperor at Morocco, who sent him his passports, but before his return to Tangier he was again arrested.

The ex-King of Holland is very ill at Berlin.

The Slave Trade is said to be actively carried on in the Mediterranean.

Austria is in favor of a marriage between the young Queen of Spain and a son of Don Carlos, as the best mode of healing the wounds of that afflicted country.

Emigration is very active throughout Great Britain, particularly from Ireland.

The Niger Expedition has been entirely destroyed by pestilence and death.

A great Ball was to be given on the 12th inst. by the British magnates for the relief of the Spinster weavers. The Queen requires all the English present to come in dresses of Spinster silk. All are to be dressed in the costumes of their respective countries in the time of Edward III. This puzzles our Ambassador, Mr. Everett, who could not tell, at first, how to obey; but he has concluded to appear as an Indian Sachem, and notified the American inquirers accordingly.

Two men were killed at Witham on the Eastern Counties Rail road, by the falling of 300 tons of earth upon the track.

Madame LaFarge has been taken to a Lunatic Asylum, on which occasion there was a row, in which several persons were killed.

Nearly a whole family of children, near Belfast in Ireland, had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The steamship Duchess of Sutherland was lost on the 25th by running upon the Maplin Sands, near the Nore. No lives lost. She was one of the largest steamships trading between London and Scotland.

A letter from Naples states that a phenomenon, similar to what has been observed in Sweden, has taken place on the coast of Italy. It appears, from the report of M. Niccolini and other Neapolitan geologists, that the level of the sea fell gradually, from 1823 to 1838, 112 millimetres, and that the tide has since been lower than before.

Two men were killed at Witham on the Eastern Counties Rail road, by the falling of 300 tons of earth upon the track.

Madame LaFarge has been taken to a Lunatic Asylum, on which occasion there was a row, in which several persons were killed.

Trade is nearly as much depressed as ever, though there have been partial and local revivals. The chief reason of this depression is the general awakening of the other nations of Europe to their own interests, and their systematic exclusion of British Manufactures. Germany is now united in this policy, and Spain, Russia and the whole Continent, except poor bankrupt, vassal Portugal, unite in it heart and hand. British Aristocratic Wealth, Luxury and Commercial ascendancy now taper to their fall: the most skilful statesmanship can barely avert and protract that consummation.

There have been several "strikes" and commotions in the various Manufacturing Districts, growing out of actual or anticipated reductions of wages. It is now morally certain that if the Corn-laws should be repealed, the wages of the Manufacturing laborers would be reduced in proportion to that very little advantage will accrue to them.

The Money Market is abundantly supplied, and though the Bank rate of interest remains at 4 per cent, yet large sums can be obtained on sure loans at a lower rate. The Bank of Ireland keeps its domestic rate at 5 per cent, but discounts bills on England at 4.

The Leith and Renfrewshire Banking Companies—bold and respectable—have both stopped payment. Also, the house of Acromany, Morgan & Co. Bristol.

A severe influenza prevailed in London. Great sensation had been caused by the open profession of the Roman Catholic faith by two professors in the University of Oxford.

The Chartists' petition, signed by 3,317,702 persons, was presented to the House of Commons on the 2d inst.

Among the deaths of distinguished persons in England recently we remark those of

Sir Charles Bell, M. D. Earl Ludlow, Sir James Jeffit, Sir James Foulis, Bart. Earl Stanhope, G. Scott, (aged 97.) The Hon. Mr. (John) Throckmorton, (sculptor.) Lady (or Sir) M. Elizur.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail from India arrived at Malta on the 25th ult., with dates from Bombay to the 1st of March, Candahar to the 13th of February, Jellalabad to the 21st, and Canton to the 14th—all some 15 or 20 days later. The news is highly satisfactory to the British. Sir Henry Pottinger has taken three considerable cities in the vicinity of Ningpo, and, declining an attack on Canton, is preparing to move on Pekin. It is confidently expected that he will soon bring the Brother of the Sun and Moon to his hearings.

In Afghanistan, things wear a brighter aspect. The British have experienced no further disasters, and are recovering their breath. Maj. Gen. Nott still holds Candahar, and is preparing to repulse the Afghan hordes gathered round it. Gen. Sale stands his ground at Jellalabad, and appears to be in no pressing strait, as Gen. Pollock declines attempting to force the Khyber Pass to succor him; until he shall receive further reinforcements—Ghazee and Kholat are still held by the British, and the two regiments are still held by the Afghans.

On the 14th ultime, there was a collision on the Taurus Railway, at the station of Hattertham, between the two last trains from Frankfort and Mentz. Several carriages were dashed to pieces by the dreadful shock, and thirty persons more or less injured.

A man lately lost his life at an Election Riot at Blackburn, Eng.

From the Caldeonian Mercury.

Dismal Attempt to force the Khyber Pass.

We have been favored with the following interesting communication from India, by the kindness of a gentleman resident in this city. It is written by Dr. Harper, 64th regiment, and dated

CAMP KELWYN, Jan. 31, 1842.

My Dear Brother—I write to you (mother) because

God knows the date of my arrival.

Our regiment is to march to the Khyber Pass

on the 1st of Feb. and to attack it on the 2nd.

Our march is to be made in

darkness, and we are to be supported by

two companies of light infantry.

Our march is to be made in

darkness, and we are to be supported by

two companies of light infantry.

Our march is to be made in

darkness, and we are to be supported by

two companies of light infantry.

Our march is to be made in

darkness, and we are to be supported by

two companies of light infantry.

Our march is to be made in

darkness, and we are to be supported